replies sent by Acting Secretary Hack-ett concerning the digibility of Rear Ad-miral Howison. Several other orders inci-dent to the enquiry were read and filed in the case. When Captain Lemly had concluded, he turned to Admiral Schley and said. and said:
"Is the applicant represented by coun

'I am," replied Admiral Schley, "By whom?"
Admiral Schley named Judge Jere M. Wilson. Hon Isador Rayner, of Maryland, and Capt. James Parker. Their hanes were repeated to the Court by Captain Lemiy in order to incorporate them in the official record.

Then came the most important development in the first day's proceedings of the Court. It was opened by the question of the Endge advocate addressed to Admiral Schley, when he said:

"Has the applicant any objection to offer to any member of the court sitting on the case?"

Admiral Schley replied in firm tones:

the case?"
Admiral Schley replied in firm tones.

Formal Objection Made.

"It is with extreme regret that I am obliged to object to the services of Admiral Henry L. Howison as a member of the Court." He then read from manuscript the following:

"Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, in the exercise of his legal right of challenge, objects to Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison upon the grounds—

"First. That Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison has already formed and expressed an opinion on the merits of the case about to be investigated and he is therefore ineligible for service as a member of this Court.

"Second. That Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison has already formed and expressed an opinion on the merits of the case about to be investigated, adversely to Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, thereby indicating a bias and prejudice which reader him has already formed. thereby indicating a bias and prejutice which render him, said Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison, ineligible for service as a member of this Court.

"Third—That Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison has in conception with the

Heary I. Howison, incligible for service as a member of this Court.

"Third—That Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison has in connection with the subject-inatter about to be investigated expressed an unfaverable opinion on the personal and professional characteristics of said Rear Admiral Schley, thereby indicating a bles and prejudice which render him, said Admiral Henry I. Howison, inelgible for service as a member of this court.

"Fourth—That Rear Admiral Henry I. Howison in connection with the opinion formed and expressed by him on the merits of the case about to be investigated has instituted and announced a comparison between the acts and personal and professional characteristics of the principal parties to the present issue, viz: Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, and said Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, and to the disadvantage and disparagement of the latter, thereby indicating a bias and prefedice which render him. Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison, incligible for service as a member of this Court."

Admiral Schley read in clear and distinct voice slowly and moderately. He appeared to have compilete control of his emotions. During the reading of the objections Admiral Howison gave every indication of endeavoring to appear interested but not disturbed by the recital of the causes for Admiral Schley's desire to have him relieved.

Now and then he looked somewhat sternly at the applicant as he read. Then he would for a moment close his eyes and opening them again would look away from Schley. When Schley had concluded the judge advocate asked if he was prepared to adduce testimony to substantiate the objections made.

"I am prepared to substantiate them by the testimony of three witnesses," replied Admiral Schley.

The First Witness. Admiral Schley read in clear and dis-

The First Witness.

The first witness called to substantiate the objections advanced by Admiral Schley as his reasons for asking that Admiral Howison be excused from service on the Court was F. A. Frost, a reporter on the "Boston Record," and the writer of the alleged statement printed in that paper in which Admiral Howison was quoted as making remarks prejudicial to Schiey. He was examined by Mr. Ray

Mr. Frost said that in July, 1838, he called on Admiral Howison, then commandant of the Boston Yard, and mentioned to him something in a newspaper about Admiral Sampson having acted in a charlish manner toward Admiral Schley at Santiago. "Commodore Howison said that it was to Sampson that belonged the credit of that victory at Santiago." said the witness, "and he gave quite a description of the duties and responsibilities that were upon Admiral Sampson and explained to me in what I considered a very interesting manner the way that Admiral Sampson was responsible for the condition of each vessel, how the vessels were placed off the mouth of Santiago Harbor so as to make the most effective resistance to the enemy in case he should try to escape; and he said that if the American fleet had been defeated Admiral Sampson would have been asked why, and that was the reason why Admiral Sampson should receive the credit at Inat time.

"I believe I said something to the ef-Mr. Frost said that in July, 1898, he called

simpon should receive the electric at the citime.

"I believe I said something to the effect that the people and the press seemed to be praising Admiral Schley to a great extent, and inclined to give him the credit for the victory. Admiral Howison said that thitt might be true or some words to that effect that I do not exactly remember and then he went on to say that Schley was not as competent a man as Sampson, that he was not held in as high regard by naval officers and that at the Naval Academy Sampson had a much higher standing than Schley, that Sampson's standing as a man and an officer standing as a man and an officer. higher standing than Schley, that Samp-sen's standing as a man and an officer was generally superior to that of Schley. "The manner in which Commodore Howison said it led me to believe that he had no use for Schley personally. Schley, he said, was inclined to be rash, hot headed, and was not Sampson's equal as a man or as a naval officer." Question, When did the report of this conversation first appear in any of the paners?

per. scanning of that precept indicates

that the questions relate to what hap-pened off Santiago in the battle or pre-ceding the battle, the naval movements," said the witness. "Commodore Howison ild not to my knowledge express an opin-on regarding the precept therein men-lioned." Q. You say he did not express an onin-

on regarding these several items specifically enumerated and set forth there?

A Regarding number 1, which reads, this conduct in connection with the vents of the Santiago empaign," I sould not truthfully say—

The Judge Advocate, Then do not say it.

The Judge Advocate, Then do not say it.
A teentinuings—That he said anything a direct criticism there except that Rear admiral Schley was incompetent command with Sampson.
Q You say he said he was incompetent a compared with Rear Admiral Sampson?

on?

A. Yes; that Schiey was incompetent is compared with fear Admiral Sampson.

Q. Then his statement was in a sense; a comparative one, was it, as between hese two officers?

A. Yes, sir, in many respects it was it was a direct comparison offered between hem.

son's conduct and responsibilities and management of the campaign to be such as would have been applicable to any commander-in-chief as fixing the responsibility which rests upon a commander-in-chief in such a position?

A I think that he spoke of Admiral Sampson specifically. He called him by mame and spoke of what Admiral Sampson had done.

Q. You do not quite get my point. He spoke of him specifically, but did he refer to him in that connection as the commander-in-chief, and would or would not what he said, in your judgment, have been equally applicable to any officer who had made such a disposition of a fleet? Did you so unfers, and it?

A. I can't say that he alluded to him in the words "commander-in-chief," but he spoke of Admiral Sampson as being the one who would be accountable to the Government or who would have to make explanations in cash the American fleet was defeated at Santingo.

Mr. Rayner took the witness again.

"To whom did he say credit was due for winning the lattic of Santingo?" he asked.

"Sampson," rus the answer.

Sampson," rus the answer.

Sampson," rus the answer.

William E. Spon, who said he was a publisher of engineering books with London and New York affices, and resided at 56 East Thirty-third Street, Bayonne, N. J. told of some remarks he overheard Admiral Howison make on the steamship inneapolis crossing the Atlantic fondon to New York in October, 1900.

Championed Sampson's Cause. Some of the passengers, Mr. Spon said, were talking of the war with Spain and Mr. Spon had remarked that he thought it rather hard on the senior officers that a junior officer should have been placed in command of the fleet without having done any particular sea service of late years. Admiral Howison appeared in time

genra. Admiral Howison appeared in time to overhear the remark.

"He turned around," said the witness, "took two or three quick steps to me abruptly and said, I correct you; that is not so. You men don't know what you are taking about. You don't know anything about the subject.

"I said: 'Sir, what we get is from the newspapers and the Government report.' Some of the other gentlemen made some remarks and Admiral Howison said; 'Well, you can't believe those. You can't trust them. You can't rely on them.' Admiral Howison also said that the Secretary of the Newy-has the right to appoint anybody in command of a fleet; that Admiral Sampson was the best man for it and that Admiral Schley was under him. The remark had been made previously that no matter what people said it would always go down in history as a fact that Admiral Schley was actually in the fight and was in command."

"Admiral Schley,' usked Mr. Rayner. "Admiral Schley, yes, sir. Commodore Schley then, was in the fight and was actually in command."

Q. What did Admiral Howison say to that," Anything about Schley? What did he say about Schley? What did he say about Schley hat Admiral Admiral

he say about Schley?

A. He made the remark that Admiral Sampson was in command of the fleet and that as he had planned all the maneuvres he was entitled to all the credit and that Admiral Schley was under him, and he said something to the effect that he was not as weed a way to command. not as good a man to commind.

Q. Whist did he say about the controversy in the newspapers and what ought to be done with Schley, if anything?

A. Then, after some other remarks, he wound up this part of the conversation by saying that "anyhow"—with a wave of the hand and rather excited—"anyhow, Schley should have been court-martialed.

The manner in which Commodore Howison said it led me to believe that he had no use for Schley personally. Schley, he said, was inclined to be rash, hot headed, and was not Sampson's equal as a man or as a naval officer."

Question, When did the report of this conversation first appear in any of the papers?

Answer. The first report of this conversation so far as I now remember was printed in an editorial of the "Lawrence. Mass. Daily Eagle" on the 25th day of January 1829. I then made use of the sentiments which Commodore Howison expressed to me, but did not make use of Commodore Howison's name.

Q. You were the editor of the "Eagle" at Lawrence, Mass.?

A. I was.

Q. And while you made use of the sentiments that he expressed Admiral Howison's name was not used?

A. No. sir; it was not.

Q. When was Admiral Howison's name used for the first time in any publication that appeared in the papers?

A. I think it was August 7 of the present year in the "Boston Evening Record."

Q. Why did you not make use of it before?

A. There were several reasons. One of them was that I had no wish to injure Commodore Howison. He told me and other naval officers told me that the nava

regarded as good news from the newspaper standpoint, at the same time Commodore Howison had treated me very micely, and I had no wish to get him into any trouble at all. Then another reason was that Commodore Howison had told all the newspaper men long before that he did not like to have his name in print; that he wished to be kept out of it as much as possible.

Solicitor Hanna showed Mr. Frost a copy of the precept defining the scope of the badire, and when the witness had read it Mr. Hanna asked him to state whether he had heard Rear Admiral Howison express himself at any time with respect to any of the specific points covered by that paper.

"My scanning of that precept indicates

scaley, and that probably there had been some rupture between them at some time or another. It seemed to me like a personal matter, and for that reason I undertook to cast the thing out of my mind and have partly succeeded in doing so.

mind and have partly sicceeded in doing so.

The judge advocate said he had no questions to ask this witness, and Mr. Rayner remarked: "That is all the testimony we have." Turning to Admiral Howison Admiral Dewey asked.

"Is there anything you wish to ask the witness?"

"No," was the prompt response.

No Testimony to Offer. The judge advocate said he had no testimony to offer and Mr. Rayner addressed the Court. His voice was clear and could be heard nearly all over the big room, although the wind from the electric fans overhead did much to carry the sound away. Mr. Rayner is a good speaker, and showed before the day was over that he was a good fighter as well. He could have been heard better perhaps his head back at times and sending his

A Yes, six, in many respects it was, it was a direct comparison offered between them.

'2. Aside from that did it take the form of a criticism of Admiral Schley's conduct of the campaign directly, aside from contrasting it with that of anyone else.

A I do not know that any specific points of Admiral Schley's conduct and responsibilities and the battle of Santiago were mentioned by Commodore Howison. I could not say that they were.

Q. I want to ask you one other question, Mr. Frost. Did you understand Rear Admiral Howison's comments upon Sampson's conduct and responsibilities and management of the campaign to be such as would have been applicable to any commander-in-chief as fixing the responsibilities and management of the campaign to be such as would have been applicable to any commander-in-chief as fixing the responsibility which rests upon a commander-in-chief as fixing the responsibility which rests upon a commander-in-chief as fixing the responsion had not made any denial. "He does not deny the conversations, although, of course, I dil opportunity has been given him to that connection as the commander-in-chief, and would or would not what he said, in your jadgment, have been quality applicable to any officer who had made such a disposition of a fleet? Did

to differ from Capiain Lemly. He maintained that this was not the practice, neither in civil courts, courts of enquiry, nor courts-martial, and objected to Admiral Howison making any statement. Captain Lemly said that the practice of naval courts was that a member should have the opportunity of making a statement when he had heard all that was to be said in urging a challenge against him. Captain Lemly was a surprise as a lawyer. He had not had any practice in courts for many years, and it was not expected that he would show up so well as he did yesterday. He proved to be quick, alert, and thoroughly acquainted with all the legal points.

After some further argument Mr. Rayner agreed to reserve his argument, and Admiral Howison would make his statement. The Court then took a recess while Admiral Howison retired to prepare what he had to say in answer to the challenge.

During the recess Admiral Dewey went over and shook hands with Admiral Schley's counsel and with Admiral Schley's counsel and with Admiral Schley's counsel and with Admiral Schley again. They chatted a while.

Admiral Schley took a walk around the court room speaking to newspaper men and others and looking happy and confident. He also shook hands with Admiral Benham. If there is any ill feeling between Admiral Schley and Admiral Howison they did not show it toward each other. Later in the day they shook hands and chatted pleasantly together for a few minutes.

When Admiral Howison came back he ided to Captain Lemly the following statement, which the latter read aloud

"Mr. President and Gentlemen: In

"Mr. President and Gentlemen: In reply to the objection to me as a member of the Court, I submit a copy of my personal letter to the Hon. Frank W. Hackett, which has been made public by the Navy Department.

"Mr. Frost, I think, is answered in the letter above referred to. Mr. Spon's statement is one I cannot father. I positively do not remember his face at all. Mr. Frost's face is familiar, although I have not seen him for two years or more, and Mr. Spon, by his statement, since last October.

"Mr. Nichols did call at my house at Yonkers on a very hot day on his own business. He would not take 'no admittance' for an answer, and during his stay he did discuss with me several navy matters, among which was the Sampson-Schley much-talked-of affair. Our talk was short, as i desired him to leave me in peace.

"I desire to say that I am, as you know, here to obey the orders of the department to report to you for duty as a member of this Court; it is not optional with me to obey or not obey these orders. My commission requires obedience.

"These orders were not sought by

"These orders were not sought by me, nor are they agreeable ones, but I have been taught obedience to all lawful orders by my long service in the navy. I do not propose to enter into the subject of my private discussions. I do not wish to recall for the information of the public what has been said to me by my acquaintances. In fact it would be a difficult task to perform. Private utterances are not long retained, particularly when there is no personal interest in the matters under discussion.

"I sincerely hope that during the examination of my eligibility for membership, should there be any doubtful points in the minds of unobjected-to members of this Court, that all such points be decided in favor of Admiral Schley, who is the one most particularly concerned in the investigation to follow. I will accept my detachment as I have my orders for this daty, as an officer should.

"I have no personal feelings and no obedience.
"These orders were not sought by

"I have no personal feelings and no personal interests in the matter to come before the Court, except the interests I have for the good of the service.

service.
"I have great faith in the impar-tiality and justice of naval officers serving on courts, and sincerely hope that the results inally attained may be satisfactory to our navy and to our country. Respectfully.
"H. L. HOWISON, U. S. N."

the street is that he correspond Admiral A. No. Six if the words of the corresponding to the

Case.

Mr. Rayner—Now, you say just now that you have in conversation substantially admitted that the credit of the hattile of Santiago was due to the commander-in-chief, and if Sampson was the

tie of Santiago was due to the commander-in-chief and if Sampson was the commander-in-chief—
Admiral Howison—Well, if he were the commander-in-chief—
Mr. Rayner-Now, if that comes under any other specification of the precept—if that question is incidentally or principally or collaterally involved-have not you made up your mind on a very important question that is to come before you now? Admiral Howison—No. sir.
Mr. Rayner—One minute, if you please. If you have come to the conclusion that Sampson was the commander-in-chief and that the credit of the battle was due to Sampson have you not made up your mind on a question that is bound to come before you now as a judge of this tribunal?

Admiral Howison—No. sir.

than Commodore Schley or not so go a man is not in any way before

than Commodore Schley or not so good a a man is not in any way before this Court.

Mr. Rayner, in response, showed that part of Admiral Schley's defence will be that he and not Admiral Sampson was the actual commander-in-chief at Santiago. "We intend to prove," he said, "that Commodore Sampson was not at the battle of Santiago at all, and it becomes a question of who was the commander-in-chief at the battle of Santiago. If Admiral Sampson was not there, then Admiral Sampson was not there, then Admiral Schley wus the commander-in-chief, and if a judge of this tribunal has already made up his mind that Admiral Sampson, as commander-in-chief, won that battle, it becomes a very pertinent enquiry under the specification as to what was the conduct of Schley during the Santiago campaign. That will be one of the questions involved here."

Admiral Howison—Well, that is the general official understanding—that he was the commander-in-chief is ordered by the President of the United States through the Secretary of the Navy. And if he was there and did his duty, then he would be the commander-in-chief and should have the credit.

Mr. Rayner—That is your view, then,

the credit.

Mr. Rayner-That is your view, then,

dmiral?

Admiral Howison—That is my view of he understanding throughout the country and the service that the man was appointed as commander-in-chief there.

Mr. Rayner—Your view is, then, that was officially the commander-in-chief?

Admiral Howison—Of the North Atlante-c Squadron.

in the navy. "I never said anything of that kind," replied Admiral Howison. "He is mistaken there. He is mistaken. Mr. Rayner quoted from Mr. Nicholsteatimony, "If he were in the English navy he would have been put out for less cause than there is in this case." That is entirely a mistake," Admiral Howison answered. "I never mace any such remark as that in relation to Admiral Schiey," Mr. Rayner (again quoting Nicholstestimony)—I expressed surprise that he should feel this way toward Schley. And he said: "You would not if you were in touch with the sentiments among naval officers."

Mr. Rayner (again quoting Nicholstestimony)—I expressed surprise that he should feel this way toward Schley. And he said: "You would not if you were in touch with the sentiments among naval officers."

Mr. Rayner (again quoting naval officers."

Mr. Rayner—But are you willing to ask the Court to relieve you?

Admiral Howison answered of the Court to relieve you?

Admiral Howison has the decision had been against him. Instantly a marked change came over the face of the officer. He leaned forward and his compour vanished. It was only for a moment, however, and then he recovered himself.

Admiral Schley advanced toward him, and the two officers. Schley and Howison, grasped hands and greeted each other warnished. It was only for a moment with the secondary of the court to relieve you?

Mr. Rayner—But are you willing to ask the Court to relieve me because they have got to do that hapon the merits of the conse.

Mr. Rayner—Now, you say just now that you have in certain the complete of the conse.

Mr. Rayner—Now, you say just now that you have in cert

PROBING A WOMAN'S DEATH. Christian Science Alleged to Be Re-

sponsible for Her Demise. At an inquest to be held tomorrow morning at the Sixth precinct station Coroner Nevitt and a jury will enquire into the death of Lelia Belle Walker, colored, aged twenty-eight years, which oc ored, aged twenty-eight years, which oc-curred Wednesday night at her home, 62 Fenton Street hortheast. Prior to her death the woman was attended by a mem-ber of the First Church of Christ, better known as a Christian Scientist, and not until a few hours before her demise

shampen have you not made up your mind on a question that is bound to come shampen have you now as a judge of this the termination of the provided t

dence brought before the Coroner's play. A summons was served on everyone connected with the case in any way to appear at the liquest tomorrow. Mr. Walker, when seen at his home by a reporter, said he was a man who had allowed his wife to do much as she wished to in the matter of Christian Science, as in other things. He said his wife seemed to believe in the faith as set forth by the Scientists, and he did not interfere with her until shortly before her death. Then he called in a physician to attend her.

Miss Mary Minkle, sister of Miss Emma Minkle, told a reporter at her home last night that she, together with Miss Emma, had been students of Christian Science for about eight years. Last winter, said Miss Minkle, her sister, Miss Emma, was called upon to visit Mrs. Walker during a temporary illness, from which the latter seemed to entirely recover. Miss Mary Minkle said her sister never went to persons unless sent for, and then only in the line of her religious duty.

THE ALEXANDRIA SCHOOLS.

Roster of Teachers Decided Upon for Beginning Instruction Next Week. ALEXANDRIA, Va., Sept. 12.—The chool board of Alexandria County met today at the county courthouse. Those present were James E. Clements, county superintendent, presiding, and Harvey Bailey, A. P. Douglass, and Dr. Charles B. Munson, trustees from Arlington distriet; George E. Garrett and Charles P. Price, of Jefferson district; William N. Febrey, of Washington district, and the

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Fall Weight Jackets, \$2.98. An unusual opportunity—Fall-weight Jackets, which are already necessary, of black and tan all-wool cloth and in double-breasted and Eton effects—the regular \$5 values for \$2.38.

\$4 and \$5 Fall Skirts, \$2.98. Women's Oxford and Black Dress and Walking Skirts; all-wool black and blue cheviot cloths; some trimmed new panel effect with satin; some flare and flounce effects; some with double ruf-fle flounce. All perfect and desirable, and values worth up to \$5. Special, \$2.33.

\$12 Silk Skirts, \$7.50. Lot of new Fall Skirts of fine taf-

feta; tucks all over; have new flot effect. Instead of \$12, for \$7.50.

\$4 Reefers, \$1.98. Lot of 85 Children's and Misses' Cloth Reefers in sailor collar and automobile effects; all colors. Instead of \$1, for \$1.98.

\$5 Silk Waists, \$3.48. The new and handsome taffeta silk waists for fall at a special price—the newest shades and black—some allover tucked—some button trimmed—instead of 45 for \$3.48.

Child's Felt Hats, 36c. The stylish felt hats for children for school and play wear-soft round crown-trimmed with slik bands-in all colors-36c instead of 59c.

\$1.25 Felt Hats, 88c. omen's new Felt Shortback Sailors i other shapes in ready-to-wear s-polka dot trimmed-elsewhere ng shown at \$1.25-for 88c. 19c Taffeta Ribbon, 10c.

10,000 yards of desirable soft finish metallic taffeta ribbon-3½ inches wide and in all stylish plain and fancy colors—the regular 19c grade—for 10c yard. Sateen Skirts, 98c. Extra fine grade sateen skirts—with umbrella flounces having 4-inch pleat-ed ruffle around the bottoms—braided with fine cords—in raye, blue, oxblood, lavender, and cerise—instead of \$1.29—for 98c.

87c and 98c Wrappers, 59c. 25 dozen dark percale wrappers, with ruffles and bretelles over shoulders-braid trimmed-fitted waist lining-flounce bottoms. Ample width and generously made. Worth 87c and 88c. Green Ticket Price, 59c.

Notions at Special Prices. King's Best Sewing Cotton, in Black and White 2c. nd White, 2c. 100-yard spools of Black Sewing Silk, Darning Cotton, in all colors, 2c. Feather-stitch Braid, 2c.

19c for 39c Muslin Undergarments.

Muslin underwear which everywhere sells up to 38c, will go at 19c tomorrow. The great lot consists of drawers, corset covers, childs drawers, chemise, etc. Corset covers are made French effect of cambric with lace and embroidery trimming. Drawers have wide umbrella flounces. Chemise are full and with ruffle—choice, 19c.

Domet Skirts, 19c. 25 dozen Domet underskirts with

colored borders—extra wide and full-19c instead of 29c.

29c Window Shades, 19c. Opaque Window Shades, in all col ors, with the new "patent roller" fix-tures complete; worth Ec. Green Tick-

et price, 19c. 10c Stair Oilcloth, 5c. All colors in Stair Ollcloths, 15 and

16 inches wide; worth 10c. Green Ticket price, 5c. 19c Table Oilcloth, 121c.

A large variety of patterns in Table Officioth, 50 inches wide; worth 19c. Green Ticket price, 12 I-2c.

75c Blankets 59c. Good quality Fleece Blankets, 11quarter size; worth 75c. Green Ticket

Extra heavy Wool Blankets, with wide colored borders; 12-quarter size; worth \$2. Green Ticket price, \$1.69. 15c Children's Hose, 8c.

One case of children's seamless fast black ribbed hose; double knee-spliced heel and toe. Worth life. Green Tick-et Price, Sc. 29c Lisle Hose, 19c.

Fine value in drop stitch fast black lize hose-spliced heel and toe Worth De. Green Ticket Price, 19c. 10c Domestics, 67c. Soft finished cambric-36 inches wide. Worth 10c. Green Ticket Price, 6%c.

10c Flanuelette, 63c. A fine selection in striped, figured and dotted Merrimac flannelette; good, heavy fleece. Worth 10c. Green Ticket Price, 6%c.

39c and 50c Table Linen, 19c. Turkey Red Table Linen, in short lengths, 58 and 60-linch widths; cut from the piece. Worth 59c and 50c. Green Ticket price, 19c per yard.

18c, 15c and 12½c Towels, 7½c. Unusual values in a lot of slightly soiled Damask Towels, with colored horders and fringe; also Linen Huck Towels with colored horders; heasure 40x18 inches Worth 12½c, lic. and some 18c. Green Ticket price, 7½c.

25c Blue Enameled Belt Pins... 10c

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Cant. Carl Poble to Retire.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.- Capt. Carl Poble, NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Capt. Carl Pohle, of the North German Lloyd steamer Lahn, which arrived this morning from Bremen and Southampton, is on his last voyage as a shipmaster. On his return to Bremen he will have completed 177 round trans-Atlantic voyages, a record of LSLS000 miles. He will retire from the service.

DIED.

COOK.—On Wednesday, September 11, 1901, at 140 p. m., WHLLIAM COOK, beloved leadand of lice Cook, agod sixty-four years. Fameral from his late residence, 1126 Robinson rect southwest, at 3 o'clock p. m. REED-On Wednesday, September 11, 1201, at 3 p. m., after a long and painful illness, BUSH-ROD W. HEED, belowed bushand of Annie F. Reed, at his residence, 1111 Sixth Street north-Funeral Friday, September 13, 1901, at 2 o'clock p. m., from late residence.

Relatives and friends respectfully invited to

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

A. 1798. PAINTERS, K. OF L. SPECIAL secting of this Assembly will be held Friday resign, at 8 o'clock. Important basiness. By dler of GEORGE W. SEPEK. Master Workman.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY THE PUBLIC THAT I will not be responsible for any dehts or obligations contracted by Mrs. Elizabeth Hewins in my name or as my wife. JOHN HEWINS. September 10.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, THE FIFTH DAY OF SEP-TEMBER, 1901—MARY G. TYLER VS. WIL-LIAM E. TYLER, No. 22437, Equity Docket No. 70.

No. 20.

On motion of the plaintiff, by Campbell Currication and Samuel D. Truitt, her solicitors, it is ordered that the defendant, William E. Tyler cause his appearance to be entered herein on or hefore the first rule day occurring forty days after this day, otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default.

The object of this soil is for absolute divorce on the grounds of habitant drunkenness and cruelity. Provided a copy of this order be published once each week for three successive week in the "Washington Law Reporter" and The Washington Times.

n the Washington Law Reporter and a Vashington Times.
By the Court:
(Seal) T. H. ANDERSON, Justice, etc.
True Copy. Test:
J. R. YOUNG, Clerk, etc.
By M. A. CLANCY, Asat. Clerk.

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